



2023 级微积分 A

期中考试(回忆版)

参考答案

编写&排版:一块肥皂

答案速查:

1. 2

2. $2x + y = 0$

3. 24

4. $\frac{4}{5} dx$

5. D

6. A

7. B

8. B

9. 函数 $f(x)$ 有 4 个间断点 $x = -1, 0, \frac{1}{3}, 1$, 其中:

$x = -1$ 为无穷间断点, $x = 0$ 为跳跃间断点, $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 为振荡间断点, $x = 1$ 为可去间断点

10. $\frac{1}{2}$

11. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{t}{(t+1)(1-\cos y)}$

12. $g'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-a)f'(x) - f(x)}{(x-a)^2}, & x \neq a \\ \frac{f''(a)}{2}, & x = a \end{cases}$; 略

13. 略

14. 略:

略; $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1$

详解:

1. 记 $a_k = \frac{4k-3}{n^2-n+k}$, 则 $\frac{4k-3}{n^2-n} \geq a_k \geq \frac{4k-3}{n^2}$, 两边对 k 从 1 到 n 求和有: $\frac{2n^2-n}{n^2-n} \geq \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \geq \frac{2n^2-n}{n^2}$,

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2-n}{n^2-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2-n}{n^2} = 2$, 由夹逼准则知: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2-n+1} + \frac{5}{n^2-n+2} + \dots + \frac{4n-3}{n^2} \right) = 2$.

2. 先验证 $(0,0)$ 在原曲线上: $\tan\left(0+0+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = e^0 = 1$.

在曲线方程两边对 x 求导有: $\frac{1+y'}{\cos^2\left(x+y+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = y'e^y$, 将 $x=y=0$ 代入得: $\frac{1+y'}{\cos^2\left(0+0+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = y'e^0$,

解得 $y' = -2$, 则 $(0,0)$ 处的切线方程为: $y-0 = -2(x-0)$ 即 $2x+y=0$.

3. 解法一: 利用高阶导数的 Leibniz 公式, $f^{(4)}(0) = C_4^0 2^4 e^{2 \times 0} \sin 0 + C_4^1 2^3 e^{2 \times 0} \cos 0 + C_4^2 2^2 e^{2 \times 0} (-\sin 0) + C_4^3 2^1 e^{2 \times 0} (-\cos 0) + C_4^4 2^0 e^{2 \times 0} \sin 0 = 0 + 32 - 0 - 8 + 0 = 24$.

解法二: 利用 Taylor 公式, $e^{2x} = 1 + 2x + \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^3}{3!} + o[(2x)^3] = 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$,

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3),$$

则 $f(x) = e^{2x} \sin x$ 的 Taylor 公式中 x^4 系数为 $2 \times (-\frac{1}{6}) + \frac{4}{3} \times 1 = 1$, 故 $f^{(4)}(0) = 1 \times 4! = 24$.

4. 为了防止混淆, 先令 $y = f(x)$, 则 $x = f^{-1}(y)$, 则所求为 $d\{[f^{-1}(y)]^2\}|_{y=3}$.

则 $d\{[f^{-1}(y)]^2\} = 2f^{-1}(y) \frac{dx}{dy} \cdot dy$, 由题设条件知 $y = 3$ 时, $x = f^{-1}(y) = 2$, $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{f'(2)} = \frac{1}{5}$,

$$\text{故 } d\{[f^{-1}(y)]^2\} = 2f^{-1}(y) \frac{dx}{dy} \cdot dy = 2 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{5} dy = \frac{4}{5} dy.$$

(注意填空时填 $\frac{4}{5} dx$)

5. 显然当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 是无界的, 排除 A, C.

而 $\frac{1}{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x^2}{\sin \frac{1}{x}}$ 在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 存在无定义的点即 $\sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$ 即 $\frac{1}{x} = k\pi$ 即 $x = \frac{1}{k\pi}$ ($|k|$ 很大且 $k \in \mathbb{Z}^*$),

故 $\frac{1}{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}$ 不是无穷小, 进而 $\frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x}$ 无界但不是无穷大.

6. 由 Taylor 公式: $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$, $\tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$,

则当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x) = 3x - 4\sin x + \tan x = x^3 + o(x^3)$ 与 x^n 是同阶无穷小,

故 $n = 3$.

7. 记对角线长为 $s = \sqrt{l^2 + w^2}$, 由于 $\frac{dl}{dt} = 2 \text{ cm/s}$, $\frac{dw}{dt} = 1 \text{ cm/s}$, 则 $\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{2l \frac{dl}{dt} + 2w \frac{dw}{dt}}{2\sqrt{l^2 + w^2}} = \frac{2l + w}{\sqrt{l^2 + w^2}} \text{ cm/s}$,

当 $l = 12 \text{ cm}$, $w = 9 \text{ cm}$ 时, $\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{2 \times 12 + 9}{\sqrt{12^2 + 9^2}} \text{ cm/s} = \frac{11}{5} \text{ cm/s}$.

8. 解法一: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)}$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right) = 3$,

且 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, x 是无穷小, 故 $\ln \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)$ 也是无穷小, 即 $x + \frac{f(x)}{x}$ 也是无穷小,

可知 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $x + \frac{f(x)}{x} \sim 3x$ 即 $\frac{f(x)}{x} \sim 2x$.

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{x} = 2$, 故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)} = e^2$.

解法二: 利用 Taylor 公式和 e 的重要极限, 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + x + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^3$ 可知 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处的展开式为

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + o(x^2), \text{ 故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{f(x)}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^2.$$

9. 由于 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{|x|(x^2 - 1)} \sin \frac{1}{3x - 1} = \frac{x(x - 1)}{|x|(x + 1)(x - 1)} \sin \frac{1}{3x - 1}$, 观察可得, $f(x)$ 有四个无定义点 $x = 0, -1, 1, \frac{1}{3}$, 下面对其进行讨论:

①显然 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\sin 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \sin 1$ 都存在, 但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$, 故 $x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的跳跃间断点;

②显然 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \infty$, 故 $x = -1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的无穷间断点;

③显然 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$ 都存在, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{1}{2}$, 故 $x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的可去间断点;

④显然当 $x \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $\sin \frac{1}{3x - 1}$ 在 -1 和 $+1$ 之间变动无限多次, 故 $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 为 $f(x)$ 的振荡间断点.

综上, 函数 $f(x)$ 有 4 个间断点 $x = -1, 0, \frac{1}{3}, 1$, 其中 $x = -1$ 为无穷间断点, $x = 0$ 为跳跃间断点, $x = \frac{1}{3}$ 为振荡间断点, $x = 1$ 为可去间断点.

$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1) \ln x} \stackrel{\text{换元: } t=x-1}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(t+1) \ln(t+1) - t}{t \ln(t+1)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(t+1) \ln(t+1) - t}{t^2},$$

$$\text{解法一: } \stackrel{\text{L'hospital}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t+1}{t+1} + \ln(t+1) - 1}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(t+1)}{2t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t}{2t} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{解法二: } \stackrel{\text{Taylor}}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{(t+1) \left[t - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2) \right] - t}{t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2)}{t^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

11. 由 $x = t^2 + 2t$ 知 $dx = (2t + 2)dt$; 由 $t^2 - y + \sin y = 1$ 知 $2tdt - dy + \cos y dy = 0$ 即 $dy = \frac{2t}{1 - \cos y} dt$.

$$\text{则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{2t}{1 - \cos y} dt}{(2t + 2)dt} = \frac{t}{(t + 1)(1 - \cos y)}.$$

$$12. \text{ 当 } x = a \text{ 时, } g'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(a+h)}{a+h-a} - f'(a)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - hf'(a)}{h^2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{L'hospital}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - 1}{2h} \stackrel{\text{L'hospital}}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(a+h)}{2} = \frac{f''(a)}{2};$$

$$\text{当 } x \neq a \text{ 时, } g'(x) = \frac{(x-a)f'(x) - f(x)}{(x-a)^2},$$

$$\text{故 } g'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-a)f'(x) - f(x)}{(x-a)^2}, & x \neq a \\ \frac{f''(a)}{2}, & x = a \end{cases}, \text{ 下面讨论其在 } x = a \text{ 处的连续性:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g'(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)f'(x) - f(x)}{(x-a)^2} \stackrel{\text{L'hospital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x) + (x-a)f''(x) - f'(x)}{2(x-a)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)f''(x)}{2(x-a)} \\ &= \frac{f''(a)}{2} = g'(a), \text{ 故 } g'(x) \text{ 在 } x = a \text{ 处是连续的.} \end{aligned}$$

13. 【思考于脑中】观察发现：

$$f(b) - e^b f(0) = [f(\xi) - f'(\xi)](1 - e^b) \text{ 等价于 } e^{-b} f(b) - e^0 f(0) = [f(\xi) - f'(\xi)](e^{-b} - e^0),$$

且由题设条件有 $0 \neq -b$ 故 $e^{-b} - e^0 \neq 0$, 则上式又等价于 $\frac{e^{-b} f(b) - e^0 f(0)}{e^{-b} - e^0} = f(\xi) - f'(\xi)$,

进而不难得到 $f(\xi) - f'(\xi) = \frac{-e^{-\xi} f(\xi) + e^{-\xi} f'(\xi)}{-e^{-\xi}}$, 若令辅助函数 $F(x) = e^{-x} f(x)$, $G(x) = e^{-x}$,

则只需证 $\exists \xi \in (0, b)$, $\frac{F(b) - F(0)}{G(b) - G(0)} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)}$, 即为柯西中值定理的形式.

【解答于卷上】令辅助函数 $F(x) = e^{-x} f(x)$, $G(x) = e^{-x}$, 则 $\exists \xi \in (0, b)$, $\frac{F(b) - F(0)}{G(b) - G(0)} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)}$

$$\text{即 } \frac{e^{-b} f(b) - e^0 f(0)}{e^{-b} - e^0} = \frac{-e^{-\xi} f(\xi) + e^{-\xi} f'(\xi)}{-e^{-\xi}} = f(\xi) - f'(\xi)$$

$$\text{即 } e^{-b} f(b) - e^0 f(0) = [f(\xi) - f'(\xi)](e^{-b} - e^0)$$

$$\text{即 } f(b) - e^b f(0) = [f(\xi) - f'(\xi)](1 - e^b),$$

故 $\exists \xi \in (0, b)$, $f(b) - e^b f(0) = [f(\xi) - f'(\xi)](1 - e^b)$, 证毕.

14. 令 $f_n(x) = e^{-x} - x^{2n+1}$, $x \in [0, 1]$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

(1) 由于 $f_n'(x) = -e^{-x} - (2n+1)x^{2n} < 0$, 故 $f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上是单调递减的;

$$\text{又 } f(0) = 1 > 0, f(1) = e^{-1} - 1 < 0, \text{ 则 } f(0) \cdot f(1) < 0,$$

故 $f_n(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内有唯一零点 x_n , 即方程 $e^{-x} - x^{2n+1} = 0$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 有唯一实根 x_n .

(2) 由 $f_n(x_n) = 0$ 得 $e^{-x_n} = x_n^{2n+1}$ 即 $x_n^{2n+1} e^{x_n} = 1$; 由 $f_{n+1}(x_{n+1}) = 0$ 得 $e^{-x_{n+1}} = x_{n+1}^{2n+3}$ 即 $x_{n+1}^{2n+3} e^{x_{n+1}} = 1$.

$$\text{两式作比有: } e^{x_{n+1}-x_n} \cdot \left(\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}\right)^{2n+1} \cdot x_{n+1}^2 = 1. \quad (*)$$

① 若 $x_{n+1} < x_n$ 即 $x_{n+1} - x_n < 0$ 即 $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} < 1$, 由 $x_{n+1} \in (0, 1)$, 则 $(*)$ 式左边三个因式都小于 1, 乘积不可能为 1, 舍去;

② 若 $x_{n+1} = x_n$ 即 $x_{n+1} - x_n = 0$ 即 $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = 1$, 则 $x_{n+1} = 1$, 又 $x_{n+1} \in (0, 1)$, 矛盾, 舍去.

故 $x_{n+1} > x_n$, 又 $x_{n+1} < 1$, 故 $\{x_n\}$ 单调有界存在极限, 设其极限为 A .

$$(*) = e^{x_{n+1}-x_n} \cdot e^{(2n+1)\ln\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n}} \cdot x_{n+1}^2 = e^{x_{n+1}-x_n+(2n+1)(\ln x_{n+1}-\ln x_n)} \cdot x_{n+1}^2 = e^{x_{n+1}-x_n+(2n+1)\left(\frac{-x_{n+1}}{2n+3} - \frac{-x_n}{2n+1}\right)} \cdot x_{n+1}^2 = e^{\frac{2}{2n+3}x_{n+1}} \cdot x_{n+1}^2 = 1$$

两端取极限: $e^0 \cdot A^2 = 1$ 即 $A^2 = 1$, 又 $x_n \in (0, 1)$, 故 $A = 1$.

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A = 1$.